The Middletown Transcript.

VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 19 MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1900. PRICE, TEREE CENTS.

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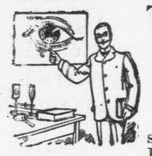

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Do your eyes blur at times?
Do they hurt and pain you after reading?
Do you have frequent headaches?
Do you have a burning feeling in the eyes?
These are some of natures danger signals and should be heeded. It costs so little to keep the Eyes if taken in time. Our Optician will examine your Eyes carefully without cost.

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[INCORPORATED.]

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No. 330 North Water Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

Solicit consignments of Live and Dressed Poultry, Live Stock Butter, Eggs, Fruits, Vegetables, &c.

We obtain at all times the highest market prices for our shippers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shipping Tags, &c., furnished on application.

Highest Commercial and Banking References.

LIVE AGENT WANTED TO REPRESENT US IN THIS VICINITY.

Middletown Directory.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

President, G. W. W. Naudain; Secretary, George G. Rowe; Charles H. Howell, Wm. R. Cochran, David I. Allen.

BANKS.

Peoples National Bank.—President, G. W W Naudain; Cashier, Geo. D. Kelley; Teller. W. G. Lockwood. Bank Building on East Main Street.

Citizens National Bank.—President, Joseph Biggs; Cashier, John S. Crouch; Teller, F. Davis. Bank Building on South Broad Street.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Middletown Council, No. 2, Jr. O. U. A. M. Meets every Monday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Union Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M. Meets first Tuesday of each month in Town Hall.

Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F. Meets every Thursday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Damon Lodge, No. 12, K. of P. Meets every Wednesday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Welcome Conclave Heptasophs. Meets every second and fourth Friday night in K of P. Hall.

Union Lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W., meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday night in McWhorter's Hall.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Volunteer Hose Company, meets 1rst Friday night of each month in Hose House.

THE CHURCHES.

Bethesda M. E. Church.—Rev. E. W. Caswell, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 10.30 a. m., and 7.30 p. m. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 2 p. m., A. G. Cox, Superintendent. Prayer meeting, every Thursday evening, 7.30 o'clock. Junior Epworth League and Epworth Cadets every Friday night at 7 o'clock. Young Ladies' Mission Circle, Monday nights at Parsonage. Women's Foreign Missionary Society, first Friday night of each month. Women's Home Missionary Society, first Thursday night of each month. Mite Society, first Saturday night of each month. Official Board meeting first Friday afternoon of each month at 2.30 o'clock.

Forest Presbyterian Church.—Rev. F. H. Moore, Pastor. Services held every Sabbath morning at 10.30 o'clock, and every Sabbath evening at 7.30. Sabbath School will be held every Sabbath morning at 9.15 o'clock, H. C. Ellison, Superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Young People's Society Christian Endeavor meets every Sunday evening at 6.45 o'clock. Junior Society Christian Endeavor every Sunday after noon at 3 o'clock.

St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church.—Rev. Wm. J. Wilkie, Rector. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month at 10.30 a. m. On all other Sundays at 7.30 a. m. Divine services every Sunday at 10.30 a. m., and 7.30 p. m. Morning Prayer and Litany every Wednesday and Friday at 9.30 a. m. Evening Prayer on Wednesdays at 7.30 p. m. and on Friday at 3.30 p. m. On all Holy Days service at 9.30 a. m., Sunday School at 9.45 a. m. Adult Bible Class at 7.45 p. m. on Wednesdays. The Guild meets every Thursday at 2 p. m., the Junior Auxiliary on Saturdays at 3 p. m. and the Woman's Auxiliary on the second Friday of each month at 2.30 p. m.

Services at Armstrong's Chapel the first Sabbath of each month at 3 p. m.

J. Jardanier Stands.

H. Hall Stands, Hanging Hat Racks.

E. Easles in Bamboo, Oak and White.

M. Mirrors for Mantels and Parlors.

E. Ebony and Oak Book Racks.

R. Rugs in all sizes of Smyrna and goat skin.

S. Stands—Card, Umbrella and Parlor.

O. Ottomans and small articles for ornamentation.

N. New Novelties in Furniture.

Window Shades. Carpets by sample.

The above articles, and many more at

J. H. EMERSON'S,
Middletown, - Delaware.

The Suit's Ruined

you may think, but if you send it to us we'll clean it in a way that will surprise and delight you.

A. F. BORNOT
French Scourer and Dyere
716 Market Street, Wilmington,

...A...

Single Standard

only is possible, whether as a test of excellence in journalism, or for the measurement of quantities, time or values; and

The Philadelphia Record

after a career of over twenty years of uninterrupted growth is justified in claiming that the standard first established by its founders is the one true test of

A Perfect Newspaper.

To publish ALL THE NEWS promptly and succinctly and in the most readable form, without ellision or partisan bias; to discuss its significance with frankness, to keep AN OPEN EYE FOR PUBLIC ABUSES, to give besides a complete record of current thought, fancies and discoveries in all departments of humane activity in its DAILY EDITIONS of from 10 to 14 PAGES, and to provide the whole for its patrons at the nominal price of ONE CENT—that was from the outset, and will continue to be the aim of "THE RECORD."

The Pioneer

one-cent morning newspaper in the United States, "The Record" still LEADS WHERE OTHERS FOLLOW.

Witness its unrivaled average daily circulation, exceeding 185,000 copies, and an average exceeding 145,000 copies for its Sunday editions, while imitations of its plan of publication in every important city of the country testify to the truth of the assertion that in the quantity and quality of its contents, and in the price at which it is sold "The Record" has established the standard by which excellence in journalism must be measured.

The Daily Edition

of "The Record" will be sent by mail to any address for $3.00 per year or 25 cents per month.

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at 2c. per copy or $1.00 per year, together with the Daily, will give its readers the best and freshest information of all that is going on in the world every day in the year, including holidays, will be sent for $4.00 a year or 35 cents per month.

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Philadelphia, Pa.

J. C. Parker & Son,

Middletown, Delaware,

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Full and Complete Line

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SEASONABLE GOODS

ON HAND AT THE RIGHT PRICE

LEATHER NETS SHEETS AND DUSTERS

ALL GRADES

HAND AND MACHINE-MADE

HARNESS

at the lowest prices and fully guaranteed . . . . .

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MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

Pain-Killer

(PERRY DAVIS')

A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is

Pain-Killer

This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.

It is a simple, safe and quick cure for

Cramps,	Cough,	Rheumatism,
Colic,	Colds,	Neuralgia,
Diarrhœa,	Croup,	Toothache.

Two sizes, 25c. and 50c.

Keep it by you. Beware of imitations. Buy only the Genuine—Perry Davis'.

Sold Everywhere.

Lumber AND Coal

ALL KINDS OF

BUILDING LUMBER

INCLUDING

Yellow Pine and Hemlock Frame, White Pine and Hemlock Boards and Fencing, Siding, Flooring, Shingles—

(Several Grades)

Roofing Lath, Plastering Laths and Pickets.

MILL WORK OF ALL KINDS!

Paints of the Best Manufactures.

BUILDING AND AGRICULTURAL

...LIME...

DRAIN TILE and Woven Cedar PICKET FENCE.

BEST VEINS OF

HARD AND SOFT COAL

FULL STOCK! LARGE VARIETY!

G. E. HUKILL

Middletown, Del.

GEO. L. JONES,

700 Delaware Avenue.

Wilmington, - Del.

Designer and Manufacturer of

ARTISTIC.....

MEMORIALS

—IN—

MARBLE and GRANITE

We aim to, and do, give you the best and most original designs, independent of all other dealers, as it costs no more to have the latest and best designs, which is greatly to your interest. Estimates furnished on application and visits made to the country upon notification.

GEO. L. JONES,

Wilmington, - Delaware

New Wall Paper Store!

To My Friends and Patrons:

I have opened a store on East Main street where I am prepared to do all kinds of Painting, Graining, Glazing, Decorating, Paper Hanging, etc., and will also carry in stock a full line of

Wall Papers, Brushes, Paints, Oils, Glass, Painters' and Decorators' Supplies, Etc.

SEE MY WALL PAPERS FROM 4c ON UP.

Over 2000 Samples to Select From.

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished. I respectfully ask a share of your patronage.

WALTER MONRO

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Hats, Caps, Canes, Umbrellas.

Springer,
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5 W. FOURTH ST.,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

Largest Stock and Lowest Prices in the City.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

PENINSULA NEWS.

Having lived for 90 years at Little Creek, where he was born, Thomas Muncey died Monday. He had never seen a railroad train and had never tasted liquor nor tobacco. A widow, eight children, 25 grandchildren, 17 great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild survive him.

The James F. Powers Foundry Company of Elkton, has under consideration plans for the erection of a brick foundry plant on West High street, adjoining the railroad. Greater facilities are required by the ever increasing business of the firm. More hands will be put on and Elkton expects this industry to be widely developed through the energy of President Powers.

The six-year-old son of Samuel B. McCrone, who formerly resided near Elkton, but who now lives near Aberdeen, was killed by being kicked by a horse on Thursday morning. The child was playing on the lawn with its brother and was trying to catch the horse which was grazing nearby, the animal struck at the little fellow hitting him in the breast. He died about 15 minutes later.

Word has been received in Wilmington that F. E. Bach has been promoted to be chief of the bureau of statistics of the Cuban customs service and will enter upon his duties on June 1. Colonel G. H. Burton, a former Delawarean, made the first investigation of the recent postal cases in Cuba, and William B. Smith of Elkton, a post office inspector, who is well known here, is continuing the investigation so that this vicinity is well represented in Cuba.

Charles Scott, aged 39 years, staggered into a "cider joint" in Easton last Monday night and at his request was given a bed. In 10 minutes he was dead. An investigation by the State's Attorney and a physician determined the fact that his death was from the effects of a protracted debauch. Scott was the grandson of Jesse Scott, of Chapel district, in his day a prominent politician and man of wealth. Charles Scott inherited a good property, nearly all of which he had spent. He was not married.

Henry R. H. Dingley, now of Maine, but recently of Hancock, Md., and Miss Ella Jane Holly, of Amaranth, Pa., were married last Thursday in Cumberland, Md., by Rev. Frederick B. Howden. While on his way to the home of the bride on the morning of the wedding day Dingley's bicycle broke down and, unable to get any other vehicle, he was compelled to walk 20 miles under a hot sun and over a mountainous road to attend the wedding. Mr. Dingley fought in Cuba during the Spanish war and is a relative of the late Congressman Nelson Dingley.

The fact has just been learned of a remarkable accident which occurred on the farm of Snowden Thompson, near Highland, Howard county, Md., Friday afternoon. A little dog belonging to Miss Clara Thompson, daughter of Snowden Thompson, fell into a well near the house. The apparatus for drawing the water was two buckets attached to either end of a chain passed over a wheel made fast above the well. The well was 55 feet deep. Miss Thompson volunteered to decend on a ladder attacked to one end of the chain in place of a bucket, and her parents agreed to lower her into the well. The lowering process was successfully performed, but when Mr. and Mrs. Thompson began drawing the young lady and her dog, which she had secured, to the surface the fixture at the top of the well collapsed, precipitating her into the chilling water. She held on to the ladder and dog however, and, the ladder being of sufficient length to keep her head above water, she remained on it until rescuers arrived, an hour and a half later. The fixture, as it went down, narrowly missed striking the young lady. The father and mother screamed for assistance, which came as promptly as possible, the nearest neighbor living three-fourths of a mile away. Samuel Boswell, aged about 75 years, swam the Patuxent river and was one of the first to arrive on the scene. When a sufficient number were congregated, Jacob Link was lowered into the well and placed a rope around Miss Thomason and she was safely drawn out. The dog was also saved, but the young lady fainted after reaching the surface, and the assistance of a physician was necessary. She is still suffering from the shock.

Rev. Martin X. Fallon, pastor of St. Patrick's R. C. Church, Wilmington, and one of the best-known priests of the diocese, died Monday morning of heart trouble at the parochial residence. He was 57 years old, and had been failing since last January, but was considerably improved by treatment at a hospital in Philadelphia, in February. He attended his duties as pastor until about a month ago.

Milford people are talking of a street market. The Peninsular News and Advertiser has taken up the matter, but as yet no definite decision has been reached. Scores of farmers come into the town on Saturdays, and it is felt that there would be an advantage in allowing the farmers to stand on the streets and sell directly to the people from their wagons just as is done in Wilmington. Similar markets have been tried in a number of places but never succeeded except in Wilmington.

Willie Pascoe, aged 13 years, a boy from a Philadelphia home and in the employ of William Lawson, of near Robbins, met death in a singular manner at an early hour last Monday morning. He was sent by his employer with a load of charcoal to be delivered at the station at Robbins, and, in driving under the coal shed, the fore wheels of the wagon ran upon an obstruction, thereby raising the wagon-body and catching his head between the back of the seat and a cross beam of the shed. The team immediately came to a standstill, and when found the unfortunate lad was dead.

When an undertaker went to embalm the body of Charles Dean, a farmer of near Hobbs, in Caroline county, Md., who died Sunday morning, his relatives protested against the use of embalming fluid, claiming that he was not dead. Several physicians were summoned to determine whether or not life had really left the body. There was considerable excitement in the neighborhood. It was claimed that there was warmth and other evidences of life. An experienced physician said said the man was not dead. Others said he was. Efforts to resuscitate were begun and kept up for several hours. Warm blankets and heated bricks were placed about the body, Hope was not given up until Monday night, however, and the remains were buried Wednesday.

ELKS' CARNIVAL.

A gigantic industrial street fair, a great carnival, an alluring, amusing, instructive midway and mammoth processions of firemen, fraternal societies, children, industrial floats, military and masqueraders, are a few of the things that will be seen in Wilmington for the week of June 18, day and night. It will be held by the Wilmington Lodge of Elks.

Though the industrial street fair and carnival is a new thing hereabouts, it is a great event in many Western cities and it gives promise of being the greatest amusement enterprise ever offered to the people of Delaware.

The Bouleyard, one of Wilmington's finest streets, has been secured. Fences ten feet high inside each curb line will be put up. In this space will be booths with waterproof roofs, in which will be beautiful and artistic displays of everything manufactured or sold in the city. These goods will not only be shown, but sold. In addition there will be a mammoth midway on which will be shown every attraction that graced the midway of the National Export Exposition in Philadelphia, and in addition many other shows too numerous to mention.

The exposition will continue for a week, day and night, rain or shine, from noon to midnight. Every day there will be an immense procession of some kind. For instances on Firemen's Day a monster parade will take place.

It is believed that at least 50,000 strangers will be brought to the city during the week. Reduced rates will be secured on all railroads, steamboats and trolley lines for one hundred miles and every inducement will be offered people to come here. Over $1000 worth of lithographs alone will be used in exploiting the exposition in every town from Philadelphia to Delmar, including Chester, West Chester and nearby Maryland and New Jersey towns.

Satisfactory hotel rates will also be offered to visitors to induce them to remain for the whole week.

The objects of the Elks in bringing this big enterprise here are two-fold. One purpose is to prominently bring to the attention of our neighbors for one hundred miles around just what a beautiful city this is and what advantages it offers to buyers. Another is that the lodge may raise money to devote to the local charitable institutions one of the principles of the order being benevolence.

In every other city in the country where these street fairs have been held, and there have been fifty-four of them, the citizens have always subscribed at least five thousand dollars to defray the preliminary expenses. Here, however, it is said, the Elks propose to gaarantee all expenses themselves.

Committees of local lodges have already secured assurances of hearty support from City Council, individual members of the Board of Trade and many merchants and business men.

Governor Ebe W. Tunnell will be invited to open the carnival, and it is believed he will accept the invitation. Should he accept he will be accompanied by his staff.

The merchants of Wilmington are giving the carnival their enthusiastic support and every one admits it will be the greatest thing Wilmington, and in fact, Delaware has seen for many years.

"Difficulties give way to diligence," and disease germs and blood humors disappear when Hood's Sarsaparilla is faithfully taken.

Does the Baby Thrive

If not, something must be wrong with its food. If the mother's milk doesn't nourish it, she needs SCOTT'S EMULSION. It supplies the elements of fat required for the baby. If baby is not nourished by its artificial food, then it requires

Scott's Emulsion

Half a teaspoonful three or four times a day in its bottle will have the desired effect. It seems to have a magical effect upon babies and children. A fifty-cent bottle will prove the truth of our statements.

Should be taken in summer as well as winter.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1900.

Fourth-Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, who is now in Cuba in charge of the investigation of the Postal System, has ample authority to reorganize the entire system, and make any changes he deems wise.

—

Congress has formally accepted the fine marble statue of Gen. Grant, representing him standing in full uniform, presented by the G. A. R. The statue was unveiled by Miss Sartoris, a granddaughter of Gen. Grant, and Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Saratoris, were present.

—

Secretary Gage has sent out notice that the $25,000,000 2 per cent bonds, payable at the government's pleasure will be redeemed on presentation, and that interest thereon will cease September 1. Republican administrations pay bonds; Democratic administrations sell bonds. Quite a difference.

—

President McKinley has accepted invitations to attend the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, at Fredericksburg, Va., May 25th; the unveiling of the monument to the dead of both armies, at Antietam, May 30th, and the 34th annual encampment of the Pennsylvania G. A. R., at Gettysburg, June 6th.

—

The adjournment of Congress early in June, has been practically determined upon. The House will be ready for adjournment any time after the first week in June and the present impression is that the adjournment will take place somewhere between the tenth and the fifteenth, the date depending on the Senate.

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An attempt will be made to get a vote on the Nicaragua Canal bill, which was favorably reported last week, in the Senate this week, but if there is a disposition to prolong the debate, then the attempt will hardly succeed. Some of the best friends of the bill would prefer that it be not passed at this session for one or another reason, although they will of course, vote for it if a vote can be reached in a reasonable time. If it is voted upon, it will pass by a large majority.

—

Senator McCumber made a speech favoring our retention of the Philippines, in which he said: "That it is to our commercial and financial interests to retain them the most ardent opponent of the Administration cannot properly deny. That our naval interests demand their retention must be admitted. Who would throw aside this wonderful opportunity at the present time? The objectors to American expansion claim that the same nation, which in May, went to war for humanity, in December, went to war for conquest and greed. Have they not faith in the honor and integrity of their own country? Have they not faith in the sense of the American people? Then, act this faith and trust your own people."

—

Senator Chandler has been instructed by the Committee on elections, of which he is Chairman, to push the resolution declaring Mr. Clark not to have been legally elected to the Senate, notwithstanding Mr. Clark's resignation. The resolution would probably have been allowed to die had Mr. Clark contended himself with resigning but his little trick of having himself appointed by the acting Governor, to fill the vacancy made by his resignation has offended the dignity of Senators, and many of them express a determination to see that he doesn't get a seat on any such credentials. The later appointment of ex-Congressman Martin Maginnis, by Gov. Smith, is not seriously considered by many Senators.

—

Nothing more disgusting has been seen in National politics than the exploiting of the three Boer envoys, who are now in Washington, by anti-administration Senators and Representatives, to try to embarrass President McKinley and to make Democratic political capital among voters who sympathize with the Boers in the unfortunate war in South Africa. The men who are working this game really care nothing for the Boers, but they think they see an opportunity to use the envoys to help the Democrats, and they have so little patriotism that they have undertaken the dirty job. This is a new thing in American politics, but as the common sense of the country is behind the neutrality of the administration, it is not likely to accomplish what its projectors hope for. Heretofore, it has been the proud boast of Americans that no matter how greatly we differed upon matters of domestic policy, we always unanimously backed up the foreign policy of our government. The men who have destroyed our right to make that boast have not done a job to be proud of. President McKinley will give the same recognition to the Boer envoys as would be given to private citizens of any foreign country, who visited Washington, no more and no less. They have no official status in this country any more than they had in Europe, where they made a number of ineffectual attempts to secure official recognition, before coming to the United States.

One Dose

Tells the story. When your head aches, and you feel bilious, constipated, and out of tune, with your stomach sour and no appetite, just buy a package of

Hood's Pills

And take a dose, from 1 to 4 pills. You will be surprised at how easily they will do their work, cure your headache and biliousness, rouse the liver and make you feel happy again. 25 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers.

Delicious Hot Biscuit

are made with Royal Baking Powder, and are the most appetizing, healthful and nutritious of foods.

Hot biscuit made with impure and adulterated baking powder are neither appetizing nor wholesome.

It all depends upon the baking powder.

Take every care to have your biscuit made with Royal baking powder, if you would avoid indigestion.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

MEMORIAL DAY ABROAD.

Custom of Remembering the Dead with Flowers is Spreading.

Memorial day in Europe is making headway, principally through the influence of the large number of wealthy Americans who now reside in most European cities. Though many of these have ceased to be Americans in spirit and have in many cases succumbed to their environments, the members of the respective colonies celebrate such battles as those of Gettysburg and of Appomattox by banquets and other social festivities and thus aid in creating an atmosphere favorable to the great American holiday. Were there no colony of wealthy Americans in Paris, for example, the grave of Lafayette would have been forgotten long since by his own countrymen. The representatives of both nations meet in common reverence over the grave of Lafayette and in the evening usually celebrate by a dinner, where toasts are given and responded to and where eloquence and wit find apt deliverance.

In the same way in England the American Memorial day is crowding out of remembrance that of November 2, which has from time immemorial been fixed by the church as the day devoted to the departed dead. It is a season of gloomy weather and of biting cold, when people find it hard to be out of doors, much more to visit these lonely and darkened streets of necropolis, which are very opposite in respect of site and cheerful surroundings to American cemeteries and which one can afford to visit without carrying around with him an awful foreboding of the hereafter.

The countries outside of the United States however, where the American ideas of memorial day have made most progress are naturally Mexico and Canada. Since Diaz has practically become the dictator of Mexico, May 24 is as regularly celebrated in the City of Mexico as is May 30 in Chicago or New York. The Mexican celebration is even more elaborate in some respects than ours, and invariably those American soldiers who fell in 1847 are always included in the ceremonies. The Mexicans extend the celabration usually over three days, and besides costly floral tributes, a government military band accompanies the processionists which pours forth strains of delicious music. With the dawn of memorial day a steady stream of people pour into the cemeteries from daylight to dusk. Flowers are so marvelously cheap the graves present the appeaaance of being one vast field of variegated colors, and, as with us, the day is a national holiday, and a general light heartedness pervades all the people, which in more somber Europe would be regarded as sadly in keeping with the solemnities of the occasion.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying Electric Bitters; and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cts., guaranteed, Vaughan's Pharmacy.

Reduced Rates to North Manchester Ind., via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For meeting of German Baptist Brethren at North Manchester, Ind., May 29 to June 9, 1900, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will place special excursion tickets on sale May 29 to June 3, 1900, from stations west of Baltimore (not inclusive), and Lancaster and Reading (inclusive), and south of and including Sunbury, at rate of one first-class limited fare for the round trip. Tickets will be good returning until July 1, inclusive.

SACRED TO HEROES.

Memorial Day Generally Recognized as a National Holiday.

In 35 out of the 45 states of the Union May 30 is legally recognized as Memorial day. Everywhere the day is practically considerer a legal holiday, but only in the number of states mentioned is it so by law. Most persons consider it was what is known as a national holiday. Surprising as the fact may seem, there is no such thing as a national holiday. There is no provision in the constitution of the United States that permits such a thing. Congress has from time to time recognized certain special days for business purposes, but not even the president's proclamation of Thanksgiving day makes it a legal holiday in any state unless the legislature of that state has so signified by legalation.

It needs no president's proclamation, no legislative action to make the United States observe Memorial day. The descendants of the 2,778,304 soldiers who constituted the Federal armies which fought from 1861 to 1865 need no reminder to perform what they consider a sacred duty. The 340,610 members of the Grand Army of the Republic who followed the fate of the stars and stripes, some of them from Fort Sumter to Appomattox, do not require admonition to honor their comrades whom wounds or disease have taken from among them.

Blue and Gray.

There is another event which has gradually been blended with the day set aside for decorating the graves of the men who wore the blue. It is the time when those who loved the men who wore the gray remember their own dead, the men who fought honestly and bravely for the cause they believed to be right. The grave knows no foe. Both rest—

Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgement day,
Under the roses the blue,
Under the willows the gray.

There are fewer of the gray to remember than the blue, for the total of those who fought in the Southern Confederacy is placed at 600,000. The graves decorated not only contain all that is mortal of men who perish on the battlefield, but hundreds of those who were taken from the cares of this world years after the sounds of strife had ceased. It is the principle of the Grand Army of the Republic, as well as of the Confederate associations, that any member thereof shall be honored in death with the same tribute that is paid to the comrades whom death claimed during the war.—Exchange.

Growth of Patriotism.

Pens and tongues combined, and busy for years, could not fully explain the value of the patriotic work that has gone permanently into all of the educational institutions of the land, from the smallest district school to the greatest university, as a direct result of Memorial day.—Selected.

TO FIRST VOTERS

There is a constitutional provision which will become operative before the next general election is held, of which the general public may not be aware, although it has been published in connection with the Constitutional Convention. It is an educational test. It is "that no person who becomes of age or who is naturalized after January 1st, 1900, shall be permitted to vote who shall not be able to read the Constitution in English, and be capable of writing his name."

To those living

in malarial districts Tutt's Pills are indispensible, they keep the system in perfect order and are

an absolute cure

for sick headache, indigestion, malaria, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills

The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
—AT—
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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL., MAY 26, 1900.

THE *State Sentinel* two weeks ago with a flourish of trumpets brought charges of over-allowance of witness fees against Attorney-General White and insinuated that he shared the extra amount with the witnesses. The attorney-general made explanation and said the pains of the *Sentinel* were because of the pressing of the bribery charges against Dr. Moore, &c. That paper last week announced itself "satisfied", showing that petty politics was at the bottom of the charge.

THE United States Supreme Court on Monday decided technically in favor of Beckham, Democrat, as Governor of Kentucky by a majority vote, four members dissenting. Gov. Taylor, Republican, has surrendered the office. There is no doubt of the election of Taylor by the people and a Democratic returning board so declared, as did Democratic papers like Baltimore *Sun* and Philadelphia *Record* To meet just such emergencies, Goebel, who was the Democratic nominee for governor and was assassinated, had a law passed making the Legislature the sole judge of elections. It was this technical law that overturned the will of the people and by it Kentucky was stolen.

THE General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church made great progress in its work this week. It voted to admit women as lay delegates to both the General and Annual Conferences. This is subject to approval by the Annual Conferences. The Rev. J. W. Hamilton and the Rev. D. H. Moore were elected bishops Tuesday on the seventeenth ballot. The vote was as follows: D. H. Moore, 534; J. W. Hamilton, 510; J. R. Day, 104; H. Spellmeyer, 61; T. B. Neely, 41; J. F. Berry, 22. Necessary to a choice, 444. Two Missionary bishops had been elected for the work in India last week. And the time limit of five years has been removed. Each pastor will be appointed for one year without the idea of serving the five year limit. It is predicted that there will be more changes at Conference than under the old order of things.

ADDICKS' papers and his hired henchmen are making a great bluff that Addicks must be elected to the United States Senate or the State will be lost to McKinley, two Senators and a Representative in Congress will be given the Democrats, and the whole State and County governments will be lost to the Republicans for years. These threats have frightened a few timid Republicans and have worked upon the nerves of the small army of would-be office holders. They argue that Addicks and his henchmen are no worse than Kenney, Saulsbury, Handy, &c. But is that the choice? Certainly the Democratic party is not in the hands of Handy, Saulsbury and Kenney. Those best informed do not believe the Addicks bluff will work at the National Republican Convention any better than it did four years ago. They know if Addicks defeats the McKinley electors then he loses the rank and file of his following in this State. They know more—that a principle underlies all this matter and it has not changed in the least in four years but the matter has been emphasized by the refusal to elect any man senator save Addicks and by the election of a Democratic mayor in Wilmington by Addicks.

NOT "WORRY" BUT INTEREST.

THE TRANSCRIPT has on several occasions called attention to the failure of the "Morning News" to correct gross false political claims made by "irresponsible and degenerate newspapers"—claims which often repeated gain credit where the "News" is not willing to admit it possible. It is because THE TRANSCRIPT and "News" differ in opinion that reference has been made to the seeming indifference of the "News" to the false capital gained by such stories. THE TRANSCRIPT is not "worrying." It believes a lie may outrun the truth any day, hence it believes in correcting erronious statements even by "degenerate newspapers." Here are the views of the "Morning News."

THE MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT is still worring because 'The Morning News" does not waste time and bandy words with irresponsible and degenerate newspaper scribblers who insist upon misrepresenting political history and distorting well-known facts.

The reputable and intelligent citizens of Wilmington understand the political situation and they are not to be swerved by any number of falsehood or any volume of personal vituperation that may be poured forth. The situation to-day so far as it concerns the Republican party in Delaware is of vital concern to the people of the state. The history of recent political events is well-known to every man who is interested in public affairs, and no amount of falsification can alter the situation or change the facts. We do not consider that it is our duty to stoop to the low level of those who misrepresent the Republicans of the State and who have no regard for Republican principles and no care for Republican victory. We laid our course several years ago and we have stood by it in spite of falsehood and misrepresentation by others. We believe we have been right from the start and we believe we are right now. Our record is open to the public and the files of "The Morning News" will reveal that we have always stood for the best interests of the state and for the welfare of the Republican party.

A dignified consideration of a serious public question is far more effective than a continual deluge of words or a daily budget of contradictions. No self-respecting man can afford to bandy words with a blackguard and no self-respecting newspaper should be expected to take cognizance of every willful perversion of facts that may be made. The truth is known here and the truth will prevail.

The Republican party is passing through a grievous trial, but in the end it will come out with honor and dignity. We propose to maintain our self-respect in the future as we have in the past. Better defeat with honor than victory with dishonor."

OUR ANSWER.

We wish to prove our position correct. We expect the "News" to permit us to do so in our own way and without reply. We do not compare our statements to those made by the "Sun" nor admit any "irresponsibility." We believe the position assumed by the "News" has already lost Delaware to the Republicans because of its failure to correct false political claims. It may do so again.

From week to week THE TRANSCRIPT will add items, not to injure or misrepresent the "News", for "the intelligent citizens of Wilmington understand" and no further explanation is necessary.

Item 1.—Last week the "Morning News" published a statement from Dover with much flavor and without editorial comment, that the Union Republican delegates were prospectively to be admitted to the Philadelphia Republican Convention, their State Committee having been recognized by the Congressional Committee and by Secretary Dick. This gave comfort to the "enemy." The "irresponsible and degenerate newspaper" could not have done it so well. Since the "Every Evening" and under former management, the "Evening Journal" frequently charged the "News" with Addicks leanings, especialy in its business office, the whole matter had that aspect. Of ccurse several days thereafter the "News" following other papers corrected its own error by announcing that the Republican delegates to Philadelphia had been put on the regular list and that Addicks must contest from the outside.

The whole thing had a peculiar color so far as the "News" Dover letter was concerned, but of course the "people understand" and no explanation is necessary.

(May 26th, 1900)

Item 2.—The "Morning News" did more to injure the cause of Delaware Republicanism in 1884 when that matchless leader, James G. Blaine, was nominated for the presidency than all other influences combined. It kicked against his nomination. The kicking hurt. A man may destroy in a day what it has taken years to build up. So with a newspaper. The course of the "News", afterwards changed towards the candidate and campaign, was anything else than that of "the leading Republican paper in Delaware."

FILL OUT THIS BLANK.

Have One Ready for Every Member of the Family and Save the Census Man Much Time.

Promptly at seven o'clock on the morning of June 1 the enumerators will begin their canvass from house to house. At least ten hours' work each day is required of the enumerators, and they are at liberty to continue their canvass in the evening if it will faciliate the census-taking. By law the questions are required to be answered by residents and a heavy penalty is provided for failure to comply with this provision. There should be no hesitancy on the part of persons approached to give accurate and immediate replies to the enumerators, as all such information imparted is obtained and held in strict confidence by every official in the census service.

To protect residents from private information being spread broadcast an exacting law is in effect. Under a penalty not exceeding $500, and two years' imprisonment or both, enumerators and census officials are prohibited from giving any information or knowledge obtained in their official capacity to any person or newspaper. Any person requesting information is to be referred to the director of the census. By these rigid provisions, the general public is securely protected, and there is no fear of private affairs disseminated.

With two exceptions all the enumerators for Wilmington are named, but two Republican special agents to take the census of manufacturing and industries are to be appointed to work with Amas Cole and Clinton Cook, Democrats.

Following is the list of questions that will be asked concerning every man, woman and child in the State. Separate replies will have to be made for each person. The heads of families would save much time for both themselves and the enumerators by having the answers written out in advance and ready for the census-takers. If every head of a family would make out his records it would faciliate the work of census men and it would enable them to save unnecessary delay. Read the questions and have the answers ready when they are called for:

1. Town?
2. Street and number of house?
3. Name?
4. Relation to head of family?
5. Color or race?
6. Sex?
7. Date of birth, giving day, month and year?
8. Age at last birthday?
9. Single, married, widowed or divorced?
10. Number of years married?
11. Mother of how many children?
12. Number of these children living?
13. Plate of birth?.
14. Place of birth of father?
15. Place of birth of mother?
16. Year of immigration to United States?
17. Number of years in United States?
18. Naturalization?
19. Occupation, trade or profession?
20. Months not employed?
21. Attended school, in month?
22. Can read?
23. Can write?
24. Can speak English?
25. Is home owned or rented?
26. If owned, is home free or mortgaged?

Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease,

a powder to shake into your shoes. It rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen and Sweating feet. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

GIRL WAYLAID IN WOODS.

Was On Her Way From Sunday School in Georgetown—Three White Men Accused.

According to the affidavit of her brother made before Magistrate Green of Sussex County, Monday, Miss Marcella J. Tyre, aged 17 years, was assulted while returning from Sunday school Sunday by three young white men of highly respectable families, and was found in the woods in an exhausted condition.

As a result of the brother's information three warrants were issued this morning for Everett J. Derrickson, Elbert Dawson and Harry Godwin, but they could not be found when wanted.

Marcella J. Tyre is a pretty girl, well developed for her age. Her father, Minos Tyre, went with Marcella to Sunday school, and about 4 o'clock, Everet J. Derrickson asked to be allowed to walk home with Marcell to whom he had been paying some attention.

When near a dense wood along the road the couple stopped, and after a time were seen going further into the woods. The next seen of the girl by any of her people was when her father heard her crying narticulately for help, although her voice was muffled, and upon going in search he found her. Three men, those for whose arrest the warrant were issued Monday, he averts, were fleeing through the woods.

Miss Tyre declared that Derrickson persuaded her to walk over to the edge of the wood, and there she saw Dawson and Godwin. She started to return to the road when, all three seized her and carried her into the woods.

Feeling was very high against the men Sheriff Short and two deputies went north, other squads south and west, and Attorney General White joined in the search.

Attorney General White traced the young men to Berlin, Md., where he got the aid of a constable and arrested them. When the fugitives realized their position they consented to return to Deleware without requisition papers, although stoutly denying that they had committed any crime.

When asked where they were Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock the trio admitted having been on the spot. They asked for a hearing in Georgetown, evidently fearing to return to Baltimore Hundred, and an examination was arranged for Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock before Magistrate Purnell. The prisoners were taken to Georgetown jail.

That Throbbing Headache

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take. Try them. Only 25cts. Money back if not cured, Sold at Vaughan's Pharmacy.

The Destructive Pea Louse.

The growing of green peas for the cannery is one of the most important industries of southern Delaware. One of the largest pea-canning factories in America, with a capacity of 125,000 cans per day is located at Seaford, and in 1898 this and a half dozen smaller plants located at Bridgeville, Harrington, Houston, Milford and Milton, packed some 144,000 cases of two dozen cans each—the crop of over 2,000 acres.

During the season of 1899 a serious blow was given this usually profitable industry by the appearance of a small plant louse upon the peas in such countless numbers as to cause an almost entire loss of the late crop and from one-half to two-thirds of the usual yield of the earlier sorts. These small insects, which closely resemble the "green fly" of greenhouses and the "wheat aphis" on wheat, except that they are considerably larger and entirely of a light pea green color, commenced to appear about the time the early peas were in blossom.

These small insects injure the plant by sucking its juices and thus more or less depleting its vitality. Though the few present at first did hardly any damage, they soon multiplied so rapidly, that the plants were entirely coated with them. As a consequence the vines soon died or very imperfectly matured the peas. With the cutting of the pea crop these insects were not noticed further except here and there in garden patches, where they might be found until late in November.

The question most naturally arises at once, "Where were these lice before they appeared on the peas in the spring or, in other words, where and in what state do they pass the winter?"

Were it known that the pea louse passed the winter upon a given weed or crop, means might be devised for so handling it as to prevent its spread to the peas. Unfortunately, last spring the lice were not noticed until well along in May, and in the fall nothing of a definite nature was ascertained as to their winter habits. This year during the last month, however, the Station Entomologist has been examining various crops in the vicinity of pea fields to ascertain whether they might not harbor this pest, and especially those crops which are in the ground over winter.

Only within the last week has he found the louse to be excessively numerous on crimson clover, and though most abundant in the southern portion of the State, and especially near the pea fields so badly infested last season, the lice have been found very numerous as far north as Dover and not uncommon in New Castle County. At Bridgeville the lice are still also almost entirely confined to the clover, upon which they occurred in larger numbers than at any other point which has been visited and hardly any were found on peas adjoining the clover. At Harrington the lice were found rapidly advancing across one pea field next to clover and quite generally scattered in another larger plot.

There seems to be but little doubt, therefore that throughout Delaware most of the pea lice have spent the winter on the scarlet clover and having reproduced so rapidly as to have become excessively abundant upon it they are spreading to the peas. Only the winged forms will spread to the peas, upon which they will deposit young, which will each mature and reproduce 25 to 30 young in from a week to ten days, and these winged lice are very largely spread by the wind.

It has been ascertained that the Pea Louse, with which as such we were unfamiliar previous to 1899, is undoubtedly the same as a louse noticed for five or six years past upon scarlet clover. This was probably the same insect which appeared in such numbers on scarlet clover a few years ago. In one or two instances. It then threatened the life of the crop, but was very quickly and almost entirely exterminated by a fungous. But few diseased lice have been found this year, and though the clover furnishes peculiarly favorable conditions for the development of this disease, it is doubtful if many lice upon the the peas will be killed by it.

If the scarlet clover in the immediate vicinity of peas can be turned under deeply at once—commencing upon the side nearest the peas—without doubt most of the lice will be destroyed, as they could never regain the surface, and their otherwise subsequent spread would be prevented. Where the clover is desired for forage or seed, this may not seem feasible. It may be worthy of consideration in some cases, however, whether it were better to endanger the pea crop by leaving the clover, or to secure forage by planting cow peas and using cow pea hay. In general, the more scarlet clover that can be turned under as soon as possible, the less danger of injury to peas by the pea louse.

Various kinds of apparatus and methods for the destruction of these lice are being tested in this State and Maryland, and such as may prove practicable will be put into immediate use. It is doubtful whether early peas will be seriously injured, but as soon as the clover becomes overcrowded, the first good breeze may carry a cloud of the winged aphides to all parts of the pea fields, where, if not checked by the weather disease, or parasites, they may soon cause the failure of the medium and late crop.

"A Penny Saved Is a Penny earned."

Economy is the lesson taught by this saying. It is true economy to take Hood's Sarsaparilla at this season because it purifies, enriches and vitaliizs the blood and thus prevents sickness and puts the whole system in a state of health for the coming season. Every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 doses—positive proof that it is economy to take only Hood's.

Constipation is cured by Hood's Pills. 25c

WANAMAKER'S.

Philadelphia, Monday, May 21, 1900.

Muslin Underwear

We've been looking all 'round town to see what is doing in muslin underwear; and are surprised to find that someone has as good a corset-cover as ours for 12c.

We don't mean to have it said that anybody serves you in any particular as well as Wanamaker's, but if it's got to be said, we're the ones to say it.

As to the rest of our sale of white things, we couldn't find anything so good, and we tried hard, too,

It's delightful—every investigation we have made gives us more faith in our store; and every test to which we put your confidence in us shows that your faith is growing, too.

Performers on the stage say that they live on applause—a scant diet for a hungry actor. We perfer the silent appreciation that comes through buying the goods we offer, and your criticism when you look at them and don't buy,

We never lose sight of either.

Corset Covers

12c. Cambric; high round neck trimmed with neat embroidery; pearl buttons. Only three to one customer.

18c. Cambric; felled seams; drawing string at waist.

25c. Four styles; made of cambric, variously trimmed with lace and embroidery; pearl buttons.

35c. Corset cover of cambric; low neck, neck and armholes trimmed with embroidery; drawing string at waist.

50c. Cambric; V shaped neck trimmed with embroidery and hemstitching.

Chemises

18c. Muslin; neck and armholes trimmed with narrow ruffle. Three only to a customer.

25c. Cambric; neck and armholes trimmed with ruffle.

40c. Muslin; trimmed with fine pleats and embroidery; neck and armholes trimmed with cambric ruffle.

50c. Muslin; trimmed with embroidery.

85c. Fine cambric; trimmed with lace and ribbon.

95c. Lawn; trimmed with lace and ribbon; ruffle on skirt.

$1.25. Cambric; trimmed with lace and ribbon; trimmed skirt.

Drawers

25c. Muslin; trimmed with cambric ruffle, edged with lace; cluster of pleats above.

35c. Muslin; deep ruffle trimmed with embroidery.

38c. Cambric; ruffle trimmed with three rows of hemstitching and pleats.

50c. Cambric; trimmed with neat embroidery and pleats.

$1. Cambric; lawn ruffle edged with lace.

Night Gowns

38c. Muslin; Mother Hubbard, yoke trimmed with embroidery insertion and pleats; pearl buttons. Only three to a customer.

50c. Muslin; square yoke of fine pleats; cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves; pearl buttons.

75c. Muslin; yoke of fine pleats and hemstitching; neck and sleeves trimmed with hemstitched ruffle.

85c. Muslin; yoke of clusters of fine pleats; neck and sleeves trimmed with neat edge of embroidery.

$1. Cambric; V shaped neck; yoke of cluster pleats and embroidery; neck and sleeves trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle.

$1.25. Fine cambric; V shaped neck; yoke of fine embroidery insertion and pleats; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery.

$1.50. Fine cambric; V shaped neck, trimmed with lace and embroidery insertion; ribbon bow at neck.

$1.75. Cambric; Empire style; trimmed with embroidery and hemstitching.

White Petticoats

50c. Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle of cambric.

85c. Cambric; deep cambric umbrella ruffle trimmed with fine pleats; extra sizes, too.

$1. Muslin; umbrella ruffle; trimmed with embroidery and pleats.

$1.25. Cambric; deep lawn ruffle; trimmed with pleats.

$1.50. Cambric; double ruffle of lawn; trimmed with pleats and hemstitching.

$1.75. Cambric; lawn ruffle; trimmed with lace and lace insertion.

$2. Cambric; deep lawn ruffle; trimmed with three rows of lace insertion; edged with lace.

$2.50. Cambric; deep lawn ruffle; trimmed with lace insertion and pleats.

$3. Cambric; deep lawn ruffle; trimmed with lace, pleats and insertion.

Short Petticoats

25c. Muslin; trimmed with ruffle and pleats. Only three to a customer.

35c. Muslin; trimmed with deep cambric ruffle and pleats.

50c. Muslin; trimmed with lace and pleats.

85c. Cambric; deep lawn ruffle, trimmed with lace and fine pleats.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

INDIGESTION

Cured by Johnson's Dyspepsia Cure

"I suffered over two years with Indigestion and Nervous Dyspepsia, unable to eat or sleep. I tried several physicians and different remedies, but they only helped me for a short time. A friend advised me to take Johnson's Dyspepsia Cure. I have taken three boxes, and am now feeling better than I have for two years. Have a good appetite, sleep well and have none of the symptoms of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, while I have gained ten pounds in weight within a couple of months. I am taking pleasure in recommending Johnson's Dyspepsia Cure wherever I can, and several of my friends are taking it with marked results."—L. A. Arnold, Cinn.

Large Box 10 cts. by mail, or five 2-cent stamps
Made at THE JOHNSON LABORATORIES, Inc.
PHILADELPHIA
AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

Sassafras River Line!

Passenger and Freight Steamers for BALTIMORE.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

LEAVE GEORGETOWN at 7.00 a. m., BETTERTON at 8.15 a. m., BUCK NECK at 9.30 a. m., GALES at 9.45 a. m., arriving in Baltimore at 12 noon.
LEAVE BALTIMORE, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2.45 p. m. for above landings arriving at Georgetown at 8 p. m.

FARE—One Way, 50c. Round Trip, 75 Cents.

P. S.—We have erected a new freight warehouse at Georgetown, and are prepared to handle freights of all kinds at very low rates. HORSES and CARRIAGES especially cared for. For other information apply to
TOLCHESTER COMPANY,
Pier 16, Light Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

YOUR SUMMER OUTFIT

Will soon be needed; no use waiting until you must have it and then be compelled to pick up whatever you find in a hurry. We are ready for you all over the store. Straw Hats, Serge and Light Suits, Oxford Ties, Low and Russet Shoes, thin Underwear, Summer Shirts, and fancy Hose. Straw Hats 50 cents to genuine Dunlaps. Serge Suits $7.50, $20, $12.50 and $15, light Suits $5 to $20, Serge Coats $2.50, $3, $4 and $5. See our Walk-Over Shoes at $3.50, nothing better anywhere for the money. Eclipse, Monarch and Manhattan Shirts, all grades and all prices. Summer Underwear 25 cents to $2 a garment. See the New Cellular Underwear, $1 and $1.50 a garment. Everything men and boys' wear in style, in quality and at moderate prices.

Open Tuesday and Saturday evenings.

JAS. T. MULLIN & SON
Clothing, Hats, Shoes,
Sixth and Market Wilmington

$25.00 Reward!

For the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who this week have stolen from my carriage house

A set of Carriage Harness.

This harness is hand-made.

JAMES JARRELL.

St. George's hundred,
April 27, 1900.

J. B. FOARD
GRAIN
Commission Merchant,
MARKET PRICE PAID FOR
....GRAIN....
by Railroad and Boat upon orders from E. Rogers & Co.,
OFFICE ON RAILROAD AVENUE
Opposite the Depot.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.

The best way to save money is to take out a life insurance policy. It pays every time.

WM. PENN WILSON,
Reliable Agent,
Townsend, Del.

REMOVED TO MIDDLETOWN.

Dr. Jerome Humphrey Hardcastle, formerly of Cecilton, Md., announces his removal to Middletown, Del., and offers his professional services to the citizens of Middletown and vicinity. Dr. Hardcastle will occupy the residence of the late Dr. W. F. Kennedy.

THE

BARGAINS

ARE HERE!

Our tables are groaning under the weight of Seasonable Clothing that we are anxious to move.

We know it's wisdom to meet our losses. Money will go further with us now than clothes. We love dollars for their use and we can use them right handy just now.

$5 and $6 Suits are $3.89
$7 and $7.50 Suits are $4.75,
$10 Serges are $6.75.
$12 Suits are $8.50.
$15 and $18 Suits are $10.50.

MAX EPHRAIM,

New York Clothing House,

504 MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

STORE OPEN EVENINGS.

Wm. B. Sharp & Co

FOURTH and MARKET STS.
WILMINGTON, DEL.

Tailor-made Suits

At a great reduction, a few that are slightly dusty by being caught in our building work and a few that have overskirts. For every day, market or summer outing suits they might please you at the following reductions.

The $ 8.00 ones for $4.00.
" 10.00 " " 5.00.
" 15.00 " " 7.50.
" 16.00 " " 8.00.
" 18.00 " " 9.00.
" 20.00 " " 10.00.

They are in cadet blues, navy grays, Oxford mixtures and black.

All the Newest

and very latest styles in Oxfords, gray, tan, browns and navy are also offered at 20 per cent. reductions and run in price from $8.50 to $25.00.

Light Weight

Jackets in blacks, tans, castors and in the newest effects from $5.50 to $13.50.

Silk Waists

in the newest colors and styles are splendid values from $4 to $10.00.

Silk Petticoats

in a fine assortment of elegant styles and colorings in plain, pleated, ruffled and corded, all with dust protectors. These are fine bargains from $5 to $10.00.

Write for Samples.

WM. B. SHARP & CO.
Wilmingon, Del.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "THE LIFE AND Achievements of Admiral Dewey," the world's greatest naval hero. By Murat Halstead, the life-long friend and admirer of the nation's idol. Biggest and best book: over 500 pages, 8 x10 inches; nearly 100 pages halftone illustrations. Only $1.50. Enormous demand. Big commissions. Outfit free. Chance of a lifetime. Write quick. The Dominion Company, 3rd Floor Caxton Bldg., Chicago.

Seventy-Eight Shares

Are all that remain unsold of the Two Hundred shares of Preferred Stock which I offered for sale of the J. C. Parker & Son Company.

The corporation is now installed in their new factory on Green Street, and cordially invites the public to inspect their plant the coming week.

They will cheerfully give all the information possible to those interested in the business, whether they wish to buy stock, or merely to learn what is going on.

The assets of the corporation, which at this time are over $50,000, is a guarantee of the payment of the principal and interest on this issue of preferred stock, which in my judgment makes this a first class investment.

We wish to place the remainder of this stock at once, and therefore urge those who are thinking of making the investment to do so now, as we will not offer this to the public much longer. Par value One Hundred Dollars per share, guaranteeing six per cent. per annum, cumulative, payable semi-annually.

MARTIN B. BURRIS,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

FOR THE COMING WEEK

BIG BARGAINS

IN

BED-ROOM SUITS

24x30 French Plate Glass, Full Swell Top Drawer. The

$45 Suits are now $35.
40 " " " 30.
35 " " " 25.
25 " " " 20.

ALSO A FULL LINE OF

Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloths,

STOVES, ETC.

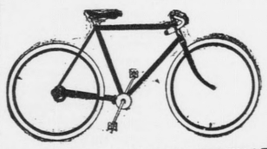
W. McELWEE

FIFTH AND SHIPLEY,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

To the Lovers of Bicycles

AND ALL WHO CONTEMPLATE BUYING A WHEEL.

IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT THE



COLUMBIA, RAMBLER, CRAWFORD and READING

ARE THE STANDARDS OF THE WORLD.

and you will make no mistake in buying one of these wheels from me. I also carry a line of other makes at lower prices. Call and see our leader for $16.50.

If you want anything in the Bicycle line you can get it of me. A full line of 1900 Sundries to choose from. Repairing of all kinds quickly and neatly done at closest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE "BEST"

The cheapest and strongest light on earth. Makes and burns its own gas. It is portable, hang it anywhere. Requires no pipes, wires or gas machine. A safe, pure white, powerful, steady light.

100 candle power 15 hours for 2 cents.

No wicks to trim, no smoke or smell. No chimneys to clean. Superior to electricity, gas, acetylene or kerosene. Saving effected by its use quickly pays for it.

EXHIBITED AND SOLD BY

To the Lovers of Music

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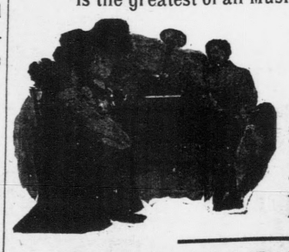

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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

THIS IS TO CERTIFY TO ALL TO whom these presents may come, That we, Robert S. Baird, of the City of Wilmington and State of Delaware, and James C. McComb, of Brandywine hundred, New Castle county and State of Delaware, have this day entered into a limited partnership for the purpose of carrying on the trade and business of manufacturing and dealing in morocco and other leathers, and all things thereunto belonging or appertaining, under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Delaware, upon the terms hereinafter set forth.

The said partnership is to be conducted under the partnership name of Charles Baird and Company and the general object of the partnership is to carry on the trade and business of manufacturing and dealing inmorocco and other leathers, and all things thereunto belonging or appertaining.

The names and residences of the said partners are as follows: The general partner of the said firm is Robert S. Baird, living in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county and State of Delaware, and the special partner is James C. McComb, of Brandywine hundred, New Castle county and State of Delaware.

That the said James C. McComb, the special partner, has contributed the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars to the common stock of the partnership.

That the said partnership is to commence on the seventh day of November, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and ninety nine, and to end the first day of December, A. D., one thousand nine hundred.

In Witness Whereof, We have hereunto set our hands and seals, at the City of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, this sixteenth day of November, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

ROBT. S. BAIRD [Seal.]
JAMES C McCOMB [Seal.]

Signed, sealed and Delivered in the presence of Lewis Sasse.

STATE OF DELAWARE, } ss.
NEW CASTLE COUNTY, }

Be it Remembered, That on this sixteenth day of November, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, personally came before me, Lewis Sasse, a Justice of the Peace for New Castle county and State of Delaware, Robert S. Baird and James C. McComb, parties to the foregoing Certificate, known to me personally to be such, and severally acknowledged that they signed and sealed the said Certificate for the purposes therein set forth, and that the same is their, and each of their, act and deed

Given under my hand and seal the day and year last aforesaid.

LEWIS SASSE, [Seal.]
Justice of the Peace.

REGISTER'S ORDER.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DEL.,
April 25th, 1900.

Upon the application of Christopher J. Vandegrift, Executor of Lydia Smith, late of St. George's Hundred, in said county, deceased, it is ordered and directed by the Register that the Executor aforesaid give notice of granting of Letters Testamentary upon the estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such Letters in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the estate to present the same, or abide by an act of Assembly in such case made and provided; and also cause the same to be inserted within the same period in the Middletown TRANSCRIPT, a newspaper published in Middletown, Del., and to be continued therein two months.

Given under the hand and seal of office of the Register aforesaid, at Wilmington in New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above written

SEAL
CALVIN W. CROSSAN, Register.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary were in due form of law granted unto the undersigned, on the twenty-fifth day of April A. D. 1900, and that all persons having claims against the estate of the deceased must present the same, duly attested, to the said Executor, on or before the twenty-fifth day of April, 1901, or abide the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

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ROBERT HARDY'S SEVEN DAYS.

A DREAM AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

BY REV. CHARLES M. SHELDON,

Author of "In His Steps," "The Crucifixion of Philip Strong," "Malcom Kirk," Etc.

[Copyright, 1900, by Advance Publishing Co.]

Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
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CHAPTER VI.

Robert Hardy reached his office just in time to see Burns, the foreman, go out of a side door and cross the yard. The manager followed him and entered the machine shop in time to see him stop at a machine at the farthest end of the shop and speak to the man at work there. The man was a Norwegian, Herman by name. He was running what is called a planer, a machine for trimming pieces of cold metal just from the foundry or the casting room. He was at work this morning on one of the eccentric bars of a locomotive, and it was of such a character that he could leave the machine for several minutes to do the planing.

Burns talked with this man for awhile and then moved across the floor to the other workman, a small boned, nervous little fellow, who was in charge of a boring machine which drove a steel drill through heavy plates of iron fastened into the frame.

Mr. Hardy came up just as Burns turned away from this man and touched him on the shoulder. The foreman started and turned about, surprised to see the manager.

"Well, Burns, how goes everything this morning?" asked Robert.

"The men here are grumbling because they don't have a holiday same as the men in Scoville's department."

"But we can't shut down the whole business, can we?" asked Mr. Hardy, with a momentary touch of his old time feeling. "The men are unreasonable."

"I'm afraid there'll be trouble, sir. I can feel it in the air," replied Burns.

Mr. Hardy made no reply in words, but looked at him. Within the blackened area of the great shop about 200 men were at work. The whirl of machinery was constant. The grind of steel on iron was blended with the rattle of chains and the rolling of the metal carriages in their tracks. The Genius of Railroading seemed present in the grim strength and rapidity of several machines which moved almost as if instinct with intelligence and played with the most unyielding substances as if they were soft and pliable clay. In the midst of all the smashing of matter against itself, through the smoke and din and dust and revolution of the place, Mr. Hardy was more than usually alive this morning to the human aspect of the case. His mind easily went back to the time when he himself stood at one of these planers and did just such work as that big Norwegian was doing, only the machines were vastly better and improved now. Mr. Hardy was not ashamed of having come along through the ranks of manual labor. In fact, he always spoke with pride of the work he used to do in that very shop, and he considered himself able to run all by himself any piece of machinery in the shops, but he could not help envying these men this morning. "Why," he said, "probably not one of them but has at least seven weeks to live and most of them seven months or years, while I— Why should these men complain because they are not released from toil? Isn't toil sweet when there are a strong body and a loving wife and a happy home? O God," he continued to think, "I would give all my wealth if I might change places with any one of these men and know that I would probably have more than a week to live."

Mr. Hardy walked back to the office, leaving the foreman in a condition of wondering astonishment.

"Something wrong in his works, I guess," muttered Burns.

Mr. Hardy sat down to his desk and wrote an order releasing all the men who desired to attend Scoville's funeral in the afternoon. He did not have it in his power to do more, and yet he felt that this was the least he could do under the circumstances. The more he thought of Scoville's death the more he felt the cruel injustice of it. The injuries were clearly accidental, but they might have been avoided with proper care for human life, and Robert Hardy was just beginning to understand the value of humanity.

He worked hard at the routine of his office work until noon. He did what seemed to him the most necessary part of it all with conscientious fidelity. But his mind a good part of the time was with the men in the shops. He could not escape the conviction that if a railroad company had the willingness to do so it could make the surroundings of these men safer and happier without getting poorer work or even losing any money by it.

When noon sounded, he went home resolved to do something as far as lay in his power to make the men feel that they were regarded as something more than machines.

George was down stairs when his father came in and looked at him with

"I'm afraid there'll be trouble, sir. I can feel it in the air."

curiosity rather than with any feeling of shame for the scene of the night before. After lunch was over Mr. Hardy called his son into the study for a little talk with him before going down to the funeral.

"I do not need to tell you, George," began his father quietly, but with feeling, "that I felt the disgrace of your drunkenness last night very bitterly You cannot know the feelings of your father and mother in that respect. But I did not call you in here to reproach you for your vices. I want to know what you intend to do in the face of the present conditions."

Mr. Hardy paused, then went on again: "I am perfectly aware, George, that you regard my dream as a fancy and think I am probably out of my mind. Isn't that true?"

Mr. Hardy looked George full in the face, and the young man stammered:

"Well—I—ah—yes—I—don't just understand"—

"At the same time," went on his father, "I realize that nothing but a conviction of reality could produce the change in me which you and all the rest of the family must acknowledge has taken place. And you must confess that I am acting far more rationally than I did before my dream occurred. It is not natural for a father to neglect his own children, and I have done it. It is not rational that he should spend his time and money and strength on himself so as to grow intensely selfish, and I have done that. My son, you may doubt me, but I am firmly convinced that I shall not be alive here after next Sunday. I am trying to live as I ought to live under those conditions. My son," Mr. Hardy spoke with dignity and a certain impression which George could not but feel, "I want you to do as you know you ought to do under the circumstances. When I am gone, your mother and the girls will look to you for advice and direction. You will probably have to leave college for a little while. We will talk that over this evening. But I want you to promise me that you will not touch another glass of liquor or handle another card as long as you live."

George laughed a little uneasily and then lied outright: "I don't see the harm of a game once in awhile just for fun. I don't play for stakes, as some fellows do."

"George," said his father, looking at him steadily, "you have not told the truth. You were gambling only a few nights ago. It is useless for you to deny it. That is where the very liberal allowance I have given you has been squandered."

George turned deathly pale and sat with bowed head while his father went on almost sternly: "Consider your mother, George, whose heart almost broke when you came in last night. I don't ask you to consider me. I have not been to you what a father ought to be. But if you love your mother and sisters and have any self respect left you will let drink and cards alone after this. In the sight of God, my dear boy, remember what he made you for. You are young. You have all of life before you. You can make a splendid record if God spares your life.

"I would gladly give all I possess to stand where you do today and live my life over again. I can't do it. The past is irrevocable. But one can always repent. George, believe me, your mother would rather see you in your coffin than see you come home again as you did last night. We love you"—

Mr. Hardy, proud man that he was, could say no more. He laid his hand on the boy's head as if he were a young lad again and said simply. "Don't disappoint God, my boy," and went out, leaving his son sitting there almost overcome by his father's powerful appeal, but not yet ready to yield himself to the still small voice that spoke within even more powerfully and whispered to him: "My son, give me thine heart. Cease to do evil; learn to do well. Cleanse thy ways and follow after righteousness."

It was 1 o'clock when Mr. Hardy came down stairs, and as he came into the room where Mrs. Hardy and the girls were sitting he happened to think of some business matters between himself and his only brother, who lived in the next town, 20 miles down the road.

He spoke of the matter to Mrs. Hardy, and she suggested that Will go down on the 3 o'clock train with the papers Mr. Hardy wanted to have his brother look over and come back on the 6 o'clock in time for dinner.

Clara asked if she couldn't go, too, and Bessie added her request, as she had not seen her aunt for some time. Mr. Hardy saw no objection to their going, only he reminded them that he wanted them all back at 6. Alice volunteered to amuse George at home while all the rest were gone, and Mr. and Mrs. Hardy departed for the funeral, Mr. Hardy's thoughts still absorbed for the most part with his older boy. Clara had asked no questions concerning the interview with James, and her father simply stated that they could have a good talk about it in the evening.

The tenement at No. 760 was crowded, and in spite of the wintry weather large numbers of men and women stood outside in the snow. Mr. Hardy had ordered his sleigh, and he and his wife had gone down to the house in that, ready to take some one to the cemetery.

The simple service as it began was exceedingly impressive to Mr. Hardy. Most of the neighbors present looked at him and his well dressed wife in sullen surprise. She noticed the looks with a heightening color, but Mr. Hardy was too much absorbed in his thoughts of what he had done and left undone in this family to be influenced by the behavior of those about him.

Mr. Jones offered a prayer for the comfort of God to rest on the stricken family. He then read a few words from John's gospel appropriate to the occasion and said a few simple words, mostly addressed to the neighbors present. The poor widow had been removed to a small room up stairs and lay there cared for by the faithful sister. The minister had nearly concluded his remarks when a voice was heard in the room above, voices expostulating in alarm and growing louder, followed by a rapid movement in the narrow hall above, and with a scream of frenzy the wife rushed down the stairs and burst into the room where the dead body of her husband lay. She had suddenly awakened out of the lethargy, stupor in which she had been lying since her husband's death and realized what was going on in the house with a quick gathering of passion and strength, such as even the dying sometimes are known to possess. She had escaped from her sister and the neighbor who were watching with her and, crazy with grief, flung herself over the coffin, moaning and crying out in such heartbreaking accents that all present were for a moment flung into a state of inaction and awe.

But Mrs. Hardy was first to move toward the stricken woman. Where did the wife of the once haughty and proud man learn the touch of sympathy that drew that other poor sister nearer to her and finally soothed her into quietness? Certain it is that suffering in her own home had marvelously taught the richly dressed woman, the refined, cultured lady, to hold this other one to be of the same household of God with her. So it was that she finally succeeded in drawing her away into the other room and there held her, gasping for breath, now that the brief strength was spent, and crying feebly: "O God, help me! Don't keep me here in this world any longer!"

If this brief scene thrilled the neighbors with pity, what shall be said of its effect on Robert Hardy? For a moment it seemed to him more than he could bear. He started to his feet and put his hands before his face. Then, calming himself by a great effort, he sat down, and his face became almost like a stone in its rigidity. When his wife finally succeeded in getting the woman into the rear room, his face relaxed, and he breathed more easily, but as soon as possible he arose and went out and stood silent there until the body was brought out and placed in the hearse. Then he went in and spoke a few words to his wife and told Mr. Jones that he could take four or five to the cemetery if they wished to go. Mrs. Hardy would stay with the suffering widow until he came back. Mr. Hardy also whispered something to his minister and gave him a large roll of bills to be used for the family, then went out again.

O God, help me! Don't keep me here in this world any longer!"

That ride in the cold gray of the declining winter afternoon was a bitter experience to Robert. He roused himself at the grave as he heard the words, "Raise us from the death of sin unto the resurrection of righteousness," and something like a gleam of hope shot through his heart at the words. Surely there was mercy with him who had conquered death for the sake of the human race.

He drove back with more peace of soul than he had thought possible. By the time he had reached the shop tenements it was growing dark. He drove home with his wife and thought with something of a feeling of pleasure of the evening before him with his family. This second day had been more agitating in some ways than his first.

He had been unnerved at the funeral and had felt remorse more keenly than he had once thought possible. As he reviewed the events of the day with his wife he felt dissatisfied. And yet he had truly tried to do his duty in the light of eternity. What more could he do?

He felt anxious about George and told his wife of the conversation he had with him. Mrs. Hardy felt the same anxiety with her husband. After the horses were put up and the father and mother had gone into the house they continued the conversation. Alice was up stairs with George, and the other children had not come back. It was dark, but husband and wife sat by the light of the open fire and talked together until nearly 6 o'clock. Mr. Hardy had just said something about Clara, and Mrs. Hardy replied, "Isn't it about time they were here?" when the telephone bell rang in the little office adjoining the hallway, where Mr. Hardy did some of the business of the company, being connected by wire with the shops. He went in and answered the call, and a series of sharp exclamations and questions was soon followed by his coming back into the room where his wife sat. By the light of the open fire she could see that he was very pale. His overcoat was lying on the couch where he had thrown it as he came in. He hastily put it on and then said to his wife:

"Mary, there has been an accident to the 6 o'clock way train between Baldwin and here, and Burns has telephoned me to come down. Don't be alarmed. We will hope for the best."

Mrs. Hardy started up.

"Why, Will and Bess and Clara were coming home on that train!"

"Mary"—Mr. Hardy's voice trembled, but he tried to speak calmly and in comfort—"let us hope for the best."

"What did Mr. Burns telephone? Tell me all, Robert. I can bear it with you."

"He telephoned that the train was derailed and a dozen people killed and as many injured. I must go down the road at once. Oh, my God, spare our dear ones!"

Mr. Hardy was almost overwhelmed by this last stroke, and yet he asked himself how many accidents had occurred this last year on the road, and he had never given much thought to the suffering of those families afflicted. Now perhaps it had come to him, and, bidding his wife pray and hope, he rushed out of the house and down to the station with the energy and rapidity of the youth who in college days had taken prizes for athletic superiority.

At the yard he found a special train just ready to go to the scene of the accident. It consisted of a wrecking car, a caboose and one coach with tender and engine. He mounted the engine with a feeling that it was a little nearer the fatal spot and would reach there first. At the last minute no more definite news concerning the particular persons killed and injured had been received.

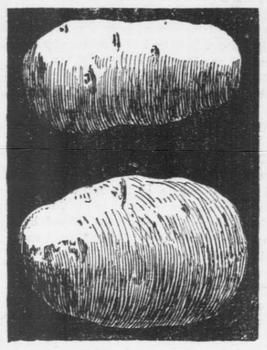
Mr. Hardy felt almost glad of the uncertainty as the engine pulled out and started on its run of 15 miles, soon attaining a speed of 55 miles an hour. The snow was failing in large, moist flakes. It was growing warmer and would rain before morning. He gazed at the narrow band of light on the track ahead and leaned forward as if to help the engine go faster. He did not speak, and so the train rushed through the night.

And so the second of Robert Hardy's seven days drew to a close.

SEED POTATOES.

Run Out and True Stock—Selection Before Tubers Ripen.

Thousands of planters use the small tubers in the pit or bins after having used the choice tubers for sale or on the table. These small tubers will be used year after year until the entire crop will all be good seed (?), and yet these very same people will argue that these small tubers are "just as good as



RUN OUT STOCK AND TRUE STOCK.

any." However, I would not always choose the very largest tubers, as these may be rough, coarse or unshapely, but always those true to a type.

A great deal of advantage may be gained by selection in the field before the crop is ripe and while it is yet growing. Selection should be made at this time with respect to growth of vine, health, size and height of vine, appearance, number, color and manner of growth in the hill, whether compact or scattering, as the tubers being not mature will show their characteristics most forcibly at this time. This should be done just before the vine begins to ripen.

The writer very much prefers mature potatoes for seed as compared with immature seed, notwithstanding the geat cry for second crop seed to the contrary, provided this mature seed can be stored in a cool enough place to keep them from starting the least particle of growth and at the same time not freeze. However, as so very few are prepared to keep mature tubers thus, we must either rely on second crop or immature first crop seed, and here comes in our selection and digging before the crop is ripe. We must take into consideration that the extra early varieties will be more difficult to keep than the late ones if we are to use immature first crop seed, and as we cannot grow second crop in the north this is the best we can do.

Potatoes will run out under certain conditions, the same as other vegetables or fruits, consequently we must be on the lookout for the tuber that has the "run out" marks. A potato that has begun to decline will show it in a difference in the shape and depth of eye, eyes will be more numerous, and the skin will have changed its appearance, as shown in the cut where the upper figure is a tuber from run out stock and the lower is from true stock of the same variety. The foregoing is the advice of a writer in American Gardening.

Apple Canker.

Good culture, proper fertilization and prevention of other diseases and insect injuries are important aids in keeping down apple canker. The smooth, shining bark of a vigorous, well sprayed tree is a discouraging seed bed for the fungus spore, but the cracks of the hidebound tree, the decayed spots about the home of a borer, the scraggly, upturned bark upon a sun scald, the abrasions caused by a careless picker's or pruner's hobnailed boots or by a sharp edged prop hastily jammed into place under an overloaded branch and the frayed edges of the stub of an improperly pruned limb are only too good places for lodging and germination of the spores. Great care should be used to prevent such injuries, and when produced they should be carefully smoothed with a knife and painted thickly or covered with wax.—Wendell Paddock.

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Monday, 14th, 8 p.m.	Friday, 11th, 2 p.m.	
Thursday, 17th, 11 a.m.	Tuesday, 15th, 5 p.m.	
Monday, 21st, 1½ p.m.	Friday, 18th 7½ p.m.	
Thursday, 24th, 4½ p.m.	Tuesday, 22d 11¾ a.m.	
Monday, 28th, 8 p.m.	Friday, 25th 1¾ p.m.	
Thursday, 31st, 11 a.m.	Tuesday, 29th, 9 p.m.	

☞ Boat leaves Port Penn 1¾ hours later than Odessa time.

Comfortable accommodations for Passengers Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saloon and Private State-rooms.

FARE, 50 CENTS.

GRAIN, FRUIT AND STOCK FREIGHTED AT REASONABLE RATES.

☞ Attention given to the careful handling and prompt delivery of all consignments.

For information in regard to Freights apply to

F. B. WATKINS, Manager,
WALTER J. STAATS, Clerk. ODESSA, DEL.

Phila., Wilm. and Baltimore R. R.

DELAWARE DIVISION

On and after Nov. 20, 1899, trains will leave Middletown as follows:

SOUTHWARD.

	PAS. A.M.	EXP. A.M.	PAS P.M.	MAIL P.M.	MAIL P.M.	EXP P.M.
Philadelphia	‡7 25	‖10 20	‡1 32	‡3.46	‖8?1	‖1 16
Baltimore	4.10	9.15	12 05	1.46	4?30	7 73
Wilmington	8 13	11.04	2.35	4.27	6: 8	12 11
Farnhurst	‡ 8 52		‡ 2 44		7.07	
New Castle	8 27		2 49	4.39	7.12	
State Road	‡8 33		‡ 2 54		7:17	
Bear	8.38		‡ 2 :9	‡ 4.48	7:22	
Porter	8.45		‡ 3.4	4.52	7: 8	
Kirkwood	8.50		‡ 3.09		7:33	
Mt. Pleasant	8.59		‡ 3.17		7:41	
Armstrong	‡ 9 03		‡ 3.21		‖7:45	
Middletown	9.08	11.50	3.26	5.18	7:51	12.54
Townsend	9.17		3.34	5 28	7:59	
Blackbird	‡ 9.22		‡ 3.39		‖8:04	
Gr'n Spring	‡ 9 27		‡ 3.45		‖8:10	
Clayton	9 33	12.07	3.51	5.42	8:16	1 12
Smyrna..LV	9 22	11.57	3.40	5 21	8? 6	
Brenford	‖9 38		‡ 3.58		8? 2	
Cheswold	‖9 43		‡ 4 04		‖8?7	
Dupont			‡ 4 07			
Dover	9.58	12.22	4 14	5.59	8:37	1 38
Wyoming	10.05	‖12.29	4 20	6.06	8:43	a 1 39
Woodside	‖10 11			‡ 6.11	‖8?0	
Viola	‖10 15			‡ 6.15	‖8. 4	
Felton	10 20	‖12.40		6.20	8.56	a 1 53
Harrington	10 34	12.53		6 33	9.10	2?6
Farmington	‖10 42			‡ 6.41	‖9.1?	
Greenwood	‖10.50	‡ 1 08		‡ 6 49	‖9.26	
Bridgeville	10.58	‡ 1.16		6 57	9.34	a 2 29
Cannons	‖11 03			‡ 7 02	‖9.39	
Seaford	11 13	1.27		7 14	9 48	2..1
Laurel	11 23	‡ 1.37		7.21	9.?8	a 2.?3
Delmar	11.33	1.46		7.30	10 08	3.03

NORTHWARD.

	EXP. A.M.	MAIL A.M.	EXP. A.M.	MAIL A.M.	EXP. P.M.	PA. P.M.
Delmar	‖11.08		‡7.00	‖8 00	‡2 15	‡5.30
Laurel	‡ 11.21		7.11	8.10	2.25	5.41
Seaford	11.34		7.23	8 24	2.35	5.56
Cannons			‡ 7.31	‡ 8.31		‡4.04
Bridgeville	‡ 1.48		7.37	8 37	‡ 2 46	4.11
Greenwood			‡7. 45	‡ 8.45	‡ 2.54	‡ 4.19
Farmington			‡ 7.53	‡ 8.53		‡ 4.27
Harrington	2.3		8.05	9 06	3.08	4.40
Felton	‡ 2.33		8.14	9.16	‡ 3.18	4.49
Viola			‡8.19	‡ 9.20		‡ 4.53
Woodside			‡8 22	‡ 9.24		‡ 4.57
Wyoming	p 2.46	‖6.57	8 29	9.31	‡ 3 30	5.05
Dover	2.5?	7 03	8.35	9.38	3.3?	5.11
Dupont		‡7 08				
Cheswold		‡7.13		‡ 9.48		‡ 5.?4
Brenford		‡7.18		‡ 9.53		‡ 5.?9
Smyrna..LV		7.15	8 4?	9 50	?.41	5.?4
Clayton	3.09	7.25	8.53	10 00	3.54	5.?14
Gr'n Spring		‡7.29				‡5.?7
Blackbird		‡7 35		‡10 09		‡ 5.43
Townsend		7 40	9 06	10 14	4 ??	5.50
Middletown	3.30	7.50	9 15	10.24	4.16	5.58
Armstrong		‡7.54				‡ 6.?2
Mt Pleasant		7.58		‡10 33		6.06
Kirkwood		8.08		10.42		6.16
Porter		8 15	9 34	10 4?	4.34	6.?3
Bear		‖8.20		‡10.52		‡ 6.27
State Road		‡8.25		‡ 0 58		‡ 6.32
New Castle		8.31	9.46	11 04		6.?7
Farnhurst		‖8.36	9 5?	‡ 1.09		‡ 6.42
Wilmington	4 15	8 45	9 58	11.19	4 5?	6: 0
Baltimore	6 2	10 34	1 4?	2 15	7 10	8?43
Philadelphia	5.10	9 32	10 46	12.06	5 43	7.?2

‡ Daily. ‖ Daily except Sunday.

"a" Stops to leave passengers from Wilmington and points north, or take passengers for points south of Delmar.

"f" Stops only on notice to conductor or agent or on signal.

"i" Stops to leave passengers from Middletown and points south.

"p" Stops to leave passengers from points south of Delmar, or take passengers for Wilming and points north.

NEW CASTLE ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.—Leave Wilmington 8 13 a. m., 2.35, 4.27 and 6.58 p. m., week days. Leave New Castle 8.31, 9.06, 11.04 a. m., 6.37 p. m week days.

Express trains leaving Harrington 8.05 a. m., and arriving at 6.33 p. m., week days, run through solid to and from Baltimore, via Porter and Newark.

BRANCH ROADS.

DELAWARE, MARYLAND & VIRGINIA R. R.—Leave Harrington for Franklin City and way stations 10.38 a m 6.37 p m week days. Returning train leaves Franklin City 6 00 a. m., and 1.45 p. m. week days.

Leave Franklin City for Chincoteague (via steamer) 1.25 p. m., week days Returning, leave Chincoteague 4.52 a. m., week-days.

Leave Harrington for Georgetown, Lewes at 10 38 a m., 6 37 p. m , week days. Returning, leave Lewes 6.45 a. m. and 3.03 p. m. week-days

Leave Harrington for Berlin, 10.38 a. m. and 6.37 p m. week days. Returning, leave Berlin 7.02 a m and 2.37 p. m. week days.

QUEEN ANNE & KENT R. R.—Leave Townsend for Centreville and way stations 9 21 a. m., and 5 31 p m. week days Returning, leave Centreville 7.26 a. m., and 2.37 p. m., week-days.

DELAWARE & CHESAPEAKE R. R.—Leave Clayton for Oxford and way stations 2.38 a. m., and 5 47 p m., week days Returning, leave Oxford 6.45 a. m., and 1 43 p. m., week-days.

CAMBRIDGE & SEABORD R. R.—Leave Seaford for Cambridge and intermediate stations 11.17 a. m. and 7.15 p m. week-days. Returning, leave Cambridge 7 00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., week-days

CONNECTION.—At Porter, with Newark and Delaware City Railroad. At Townsend, with Queen Anne's & Kent Railroad. At Clayton with Delaware & Chesapeake Railroad and Baltimore & Delaware Bay Railroad. At Harrington, with Delaware, Maryland & Virginia Railroad. At Seaford, with Cambridge & Seaford Railroad. At Delmar, with New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk, Wicomico & Pocomoke, and Peninsula Railroads.

J. B. HUTCHISON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

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